

at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped in part by the Williams Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on May 10, 1920, and in part by the Eastern Drug Co., Boston, Mass., on July 2, 1920, and transported from the States of Ohio and Massachusetts, respectively, into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Job Moses, Sir J. Clarke's Female Pills;" (bottle and wrapper) "\* \* \* Female Pills \* \* \*;" (circular) "\* \* \* Female Pills \* \* \* good for many \* \* \* painful and dangerous disorders to which the Female \* \* \* is subject. \* \* \* They moderate excessive menstruation and relieve suppressed menstruation \* \* \* During the \* \* \* 'turn of life' \* \* \* they help to allay fevers and inflammations, \* \* \* To those suffering from Uterine Weakness they are with confidence recommended. \* \* \* help can only be expected by perseverance in using the Pills, \* \* \* it generally takes from two or four months before decided results may be obtained. \* \* \* In \* \* \* cases of Leucorrhœa (the whites), Amenorrhœa (suppressed menses), \* \* \* (immoderate flow of the menses), Dysmenorrhœa (painful menstruation), \* \* \* speedy relief may be expected. In many Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Lower Parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and various distressing complaints produced by a disordered system, they should effect good results. \* \* \* diseased condition of the Womb, \* \* \* persistent use of the genuine Pills may soon remove the inflammation, \* \* \* 'Do not be discouraged if you are not speedily relieved, but persevere steadily in the use of the Pills \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes, a salt of iron, and oil of peppermint.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects set forth in the above-quoted statements, and the said statements were false and fraudulent.

On November 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9157. Misbranding of M. I. S. T. No. 2 Nerve Tonic. U. S. \* \* \* v. 51 Packages and 2 Dozen Packages \* \* \* of \* \* \* M. I. S. T. No. 2 Nerve Tonic. Default decree entered ordering destruction of product. (E. & D. Nos. 13714, 13715. Inv. Nos. 26428, 26445. S. Nos. C-2519, C-2520.)**

On September 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 51 packages and 2 dozen packages, more or less, of M. I. S. T. No. 2 Nerve Tonic, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Detroit, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the M. I. S. T. Co., and the Williams Mfg. Co., respectively, from Toledo, Ohio, on July 27 and April 19, 1920, respectively, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Michigan, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Label and wrapper) "M. I. S. T. \* \* \* Nerve \* \* \*;" (circular) "For Blood Diseases \* \* \* for Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, Swellings, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Cancer

or Cancerous Tumors and Inflammation of the Bladder, Stricture and Varicocele \* \* \* for Nervous Diseases \* \* \* M. I. S. T. No. 2 \* \* \* an aid in the treatment of Nervous Diseases. \* \* \*

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the capsules consisted essentially of aloes, calomel, a laxative plant drug, and a small amount of methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libels for the reason that the above-quoted statements set forth in the labels, wrappers, and circulars were false and fraudulent in that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On December 7, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments were entered finding the allegations contained in the libels to be true, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9158. Misbranding of Acme Brand pennyroyal pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 3 Dozen Packages of \* \* \* Acme Brand Pennyroyal Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13728. I. S. No. 7594-t. S. No. E-2746.)**

On or about September 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Acme Brand pennyroyal pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., on or about July 18, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Delaware, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and wrapper) " \* \* \* effectual and safe \* \* \* ;" (circular) "Four or five days before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, \* \* \* We cannot speak too strongly upon the absolute necessity of keeping the bowels open in cases of suppressed menstruation. To prevent Irregularities \* \* \*"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of oils of pennyroyal and tansy and aloes.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the statements above quoted.

On February 5, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9159. Adulteration and misbranding of Baby Brand tomatoes. U. S. \* \* \* v. 471 Cases \* \* \* of Baby Brand Tomatoes. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 13777. I. S. No. 7554-t. S. No. E-2727.)**

On October 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 471 cases of Baby Brand tomatoes, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., consigned by Thomas Roberts